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WANTED.
When you want anything, advertise in the new special column of this paper. Some bargains are offered there this week which it will pay you to read about. See page two. This paper has more than 25,000 readers every week and one cent a word will reach them all.

Of the thirty-four progressive national committeemen who responded to the queries of the New York World, all but two said the Progressive party would not accept Root as a candidate for the presidency.

With the opposing forces on the liquor question voting one way on the local issue and the opposite on the State issue, it will be a wonder if there are not numerous mistakes on both sides. A prohibitionist, for example, would vote "no" on the question of local license and "yes" on the Perry bill, providing for State-wide prohibition, while the license advocate would vote "yes" for the sale of liquor in his town and "no" on the Perry bill. Do not get your wires crossed on March 7.

THE COURTS AS TO USE OF INTOXICATING LIQUOR.

The words "intoxicating liquor" as used in the act of 1915, which is to be voted on next week, are the same words as were used in the former prohibitory law and in the present license law, and the definition of these words is the same in all three measures.

The wording of section two of act number 11 of the laws of 1915, which prohibits the sale of intoxicating liquor and prohibits the furnishing or exposing or keeping with intent to sell any intoxicating liquor, is practically the same as section 5102 of the public statutes which is a part of the license law, and of section 446 of the Vermont statutes, which was a part of the prohibitory law. So that it appears that the act of 1915 was built upon the same basis in part as these other statutes.

The case of State vs. Krinsky, recorded in volume 78, Vermont, page 162, decided in 1905, arose under the present license law. The Supreme Court of this State by unanimous opinion decided that the statutes prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquor without a license did not "exclude from the term all medicinal preparations, fluid extracts and toilet articles, of which alcohol is the solvent principle, even though they contain more than one per cent. of alcohol."

This case involved the consideration of the question whether certain Jamaica ginger was unlawfully kept for sale or not, and the court said that "the important inquiry is, was it kept for the purpose of sale with intent to sell it as a beverage." This opinion affirmed the law laid down in the case of State vs. Kizer, recorded in volume 73, Vermont, page 60, a case decided in 1901 under the prohibitory law. In this case which the court very fully considered the question whether the prohibitory law prohibited the sale of alcohol in medicinal preparations, etc., such as bitters, and so on. The court said it was clear the intention of the Legislature in enacting the prohibitory law was "to prevent the sale of those liquors as a beverage commonly called and known as 'intoxicating' and not to prevent their sale, when not used as a beverage, but used in medicinal preparations, culinary purposes, etc., and sold for such use 'in good faith.'"

If the act of 1915 is adopted by the voters at the March election and the license law thereby be repealed, all liquors properly used, and "in good faith," sold in medicinal preparations and for culinary purposes, etc., can unquestionably be so used, and the people of the State will not be without the proper use of them in medicine, if they so desire, or the proper use of them for culinary or other legitimate and lawful purposes; the ban being upon the sale of such liquors for a beverage purely.

VERMONT AGAIN LEADS.
For some time Vermont has been devoting the proceeds of the tax upon automobiles to the improvement of trunk lines of highway, with an eye to the fitness of things as well as justice. The idea was that the autos as a rule used the roads leading to the shore town in a county for example, and the improvement of those highways would benefit the farmers in hauling products to market as well as tourists by motor car.

Our neighbors of New York are now agitating the question of distributing one-half of the proceeds of the auto tax hither taken wholly by the State among the sixty-two counties, with the

LATEST PLAYS IN GAME OF PRESIDENTIAL POLITICS.

The world will never outgrow need of the ancient maxim, "Beware of the Greeks bearing gifts." When a political authority undertakes to pick out a candidate for the opposing party, it is the part of prudence to scan the gift closely.

The democratic New York World, which is President Wilson's Fides Achatas in the newspaper field, has apparently set out with the intention of making former United States Senator Elihu Root the President's rival in the presidential election next November. It finds that the whole republican national committee is looking to Root. It is a great thing for a gladiator to be in a position to choose his opponent. He may not select the weakest man as a rival, but he certainly will not pick the strongest.

Elihu Root is in many respects the greatest statesman in America to-day. He is idolized by the older generation of republicans in New York. His preeminent abilities are respected by all. His courage is equal to his ability as well as his convictions. Similar things could be said of Henry Clay and Daniel Webster and James G. Blaine and Thomas B. Reed. The American people, however, never made any one of these or other great men who might be named President of the United States.

Woodrow Wilson knows where he is weak and he also knows that Elihu Root is weak along various political lines identical with his own weaknesses. Wilson will be assailed in the coming campaign for repudiating a campaign pledge and surrendering to Great Britain the right of American coastwise shipping to use the Panama canal which was intended among other things to help uphold America's merchant marine.

Elihu Root is one of the republican United States senators who repudiated republican pledges and helped Woodrow Wilson repeal a republican measure for the development of American shipping, through the use of the Panama canal by coastwise trade, thus playing into the hands of Great Britain.

Woodrow Wilson, whose chief claim upon American people was that he has kept the United States out of war in the most trying time in our international history, has recently led us near to foreign war in dealing with the question of submarine warfare and armed merchant ships.

Elihu Root in his keynote speech in New York pointed out a course of action for this nation in connection with Belgium, which, if adopted, would undoubtedly have meant a break between Germany and the United States on account of an alleged breach of contract regarding European neutrality—a step which Washington's injunction to avoid foreign entanglement would have ruled out as impossible.

Woodrow Wilson has antagonized a considerable portion of his own party in connection with Mexico and the European war. Elihu Root alienated a large body of former republicans by his course in 1912, and by his alleged championship of powerful interests. Like Wilson he has now antagonized the German vote by his talk about Belgiumism. Wilson would hope to gain in the West where Root is weak. Other factors enter into the situation.

One weakness of the Hughes movement in New York is the suspicion generated that Governor Whitman is using the name of Hughes to secure delegates for himself, just as a weakness of the Root movement is the fear that Barnes is using Root's prestige to gain delegates to be delivered in a bunch later on to a reactionary republican, who will antagonize the more progressive element in a party that can be reunited. Maine is the latest example. In spite of all the tricks of the Barnes crowd there will be many Hughes delegates from New York in Chicago.

Efforts have been made to draw out Hughes as regards an expression of sentiment as to preparedness, but the Associate Justice persists in refusing to discuss political issues. The remarkable thing about the Hughes sentiment is that it is spontaneous and continues to find expression in all parts of the country, despite persistent efforts of politicians to block it, and the refusal of Hughes himself to encourage it. The New York Post is thus led to ask, was there ever anything just like it before?

Another measure to prevent the republican national convention from selecting a republican candidate of a progressive type is the move to keep the voters from expressing a preference for any particular candidate, reserving this function for the delegates when they get together in Chicago. Even the Springfield Republican, which is sidestepping in the direction of a conservative candidate for the republicans while shouting for Wilson on every opportunity, utters this warning regarding the amending of the primary law:

"The regular republicans will have committed a serious error of political strategy if the presidential primary bill becomes law in its present form. It now carries the provision that no candidates for delegates to the national convention may appear on the primary ballot as pledged to a presidential candidate unless that candidate gives specific authority for the use of his name. Gov. McCall has described this provision as a 'pin-pricking' performance. If the bill comes up to him, as it apparently will, with this clause still incorporated in it, he will be wise in sending it back with his veto.

"The complaint of the Roosevelt workers is that this provision is aimed at them. Col. Roosevelt has prevented his name from appearing on the primary ballots in certain other States. It was apparently his opinion up to the time of his leaving for the West Indies, and it certainly is the opinion to-day of many of his best-balanced admirers, that he cannot afford to enter the primary contest as an avowed and personally active candidate. Such Roosevelt men feel that owing to the split in 1912, the only way in which he can with dignity obtain the nomination will be if it is offered to him by the overwhelming vote of the convention."

The same thing is true regarding the nomination of Hughes. The only development that would justify him in accepting the nomination would be a spontaneous uprising of the people and an overwhelming demand through the national convention as a result. If Barnes and his fellow conspirators in other States under a plea of Root or no instructions, or no preference whatever, can muzzle the voters and keep them from favoring or demanding either Roosevelt or Hughes, then the way will be paved to prevent either of those men from taking the nomination.

In the meantime some of the leading republicans in Congress are accustoming the rank and file to the idea of voting with Wilson in the name of patriotism. A host of republicans are with the President on various issues with European powers and preparedness as opposed to members of his own party. How can these men turn when election approaches and shout that it is unpatriotic to vote for President Wilson, and that his policies are unsafe? Have they not supported his measures in Congress? How can those measures be unsafe out of Congress? That is a question we republicans will be forced to face and we suspect that when the time comes President Wilson will be able to force the patriotism issue out of Congress the same as upon the nation's republican lawmakers.

restriction that the money is to be expended for the improvement of the highways. If the measure under consideration becomes a law, it is estimated that the counties the present year will receive a round million of dollars to help improve their roads.

The measure in question was prepared by the joint committee appointed by the Legislature to investigate the financial condition of the city of New York and was introduced in the respective branches of the Legislature by Senator Brown and Assemblyman Miller.

New York received nearly two million dollars from the auto tax last year and the amount is expected to be materially increased the present season. The records of the secretary of state show that in 1915 there were 234,632 motor cars in the Empire State. Figuring the amount to be distributed at \$1,000,000 New York county's share would be \$180,000, and that of Kings \$95,241 and Queens \$35,631, while such counties as Rensselaer would get \$10,000, Schoenectady \$10,000, and others in proportion. It is fitting that the fees from the

licensing of auto cars should be devoted largely to the improvement of the highways, which they help to tear down and wear out, and our neighbors of the rural regions of New York will unquestionably rejoice in this act of justice in connection with taxation and highway improvement for the benefit of the general public.

GREENE ON WILSON.

A timely article appears in the current issue of "Prosperity," the national republican magazine of which D. H. Lamberton is editor. It is entitled "How Wilson Has Kept Us Out of War," and is written by Congressman Frank L. Greene of the first district of Vermont. It is a sharp arraignment of the Wilson administration in general, but in particular in regard to the manner in which this democratic slogan is being used to conceal democratic failure.

Congressman Greene says: "Indeed, practically the whole fabric of its propaganda for continuance in power in time of peace rests upon the ingenious hypothesis, that we might all this time have been experiencing war instead of peace, and that President Wilson has prevented such a calamity."

Punctuating this presumption with a few incisive phrases, the Greene article continues:

"Is it not a fact, rather, that we have been kept out of the European war, not because of what President Wilson has done to keep us out, but because none of the European powers wanted us?"

"Every pertinent lesson of history tells us that, if the European nations to whom President Wilson has dispatched troops of protest over violation of our rights had not been too busy with more pressing affairs at home, they would have given far more serious attention to his repeated defiance. Even as it is, they do not acknowledge or concede the justice of his protests, generally speaking, but simply decline to accept his implied dare to fight because they have fighting enough on hand already."

"This is not being kept out of war by President Wilson. It is being denied a chance to get in."

"The article points out that President Wilson could not have gone to war if he wanted to; that Congress would have had to act; that while such a project was pending, the voice of a mighty nation against needless bloodshed had been made such an uproar around the White House as had never been heard by a President before."

Congressman Greene declares that no one has been urging the country to war; that the President has not had the heavy weight of adverse sentiment against him; that "not a rational adult citizen in all the United States has wanted the country needlessly to become engaged in the war; but that, under any other circumstances than those existing in Europe, we would have been humiliated beyond measure by the fruitless policy of protest upon protest that President Wilson has purchased and would feel that he had lost our caste among the civilized people of the earth."

Coming to the conditions which the democratic slogan is endeavoring to conceal, the article points out that this sort of stuff conveniently overshadows the income tax, designed to bolster up the Underwood tariff failure; that it undertakes to stifle protests against sweating the country "under a 'war' tax when it is the only first-class nation on earth that is at peace."

It tends toward stilling annoying queries as to why the nation is "broke," and fast getting worse:

"It blindly overlooks any necessity whatever of explaining why a treasury that had \$50,000,000 surplus in it when turned over by the outgoing republican administration March 4, 1913, has since been able to keep practically nothing except its books, and even they so cleverly calculated that the ablest financiers and expert accountants in the land are in dispute as to whether the money they show is actually in the vaults as a national asset or should be charged off as a national liability."

That pure politics enters into the situation is indicated by the attitude of the democrats, who not only urge that President Wilson has kept us out of war, but, if war should come, they could still urge the time worn precept about changing horses while crossing a stream. This enables them to "play both ends against the middle."

As a matter of fact, the article shows, we have actually made war on Mexico, as the slaughter of Mexicans and American marines at Vera Cruz abundantly demonstrates. Nothing but the hopeless condition of Mexico, it declares, prevented a long and bloody strife.

Republicans might as well face the situation. Failing at statecraft, the Democratic party is going to try and bluff the entire political horizon with war-talk. It is their only hope.

THE PACIFIST.

The pacifist would raise no beans.
Or other garden things.
Because he'd learned from magazines
They sprouted little SHOOTS.

He'd have no grass upon his place
That grew first showed its verdant face
In countless little SPEARS.

And flowers, too, the man eschewed—
It seemed so very sad
That every bud and blossom rude
A hidden PISTIL had.

As far as his religion went,
He left it to the church.
Lest from his place-viewers he be bent
By CANNONS of the church.

For plus he left his fellow-man,
Though mangled he adored,
For some told him that the PEN
Was mightier than the SWORD.

His daily tasks he never began,
Thus leaving all undone
Because beginning them, poor man,
He feared they'd begun.

On living high the man was bound,
Though every bill a wrench meant
Because all through his life he'd found
A TRENCH in each retirement.

And saddest part of all, poor chap,
Despite their wondrous charms,
He pushed his babies off his lap
Because they were in ARMS.

John Kendrick Bangs.

INJURED BY LOGS.

Charles Combs of Montgomery Center was badly injured while dealing logs in the yard of the Nelson & Hull Co. Several logs passed over him, breaking one leg in two places and one of his wrists. A bad cut was inflicted on his chest.

KNOCKING HIMSELF AND FRIEND.

First Woman (on street car)—Have you ever noticed the difference between people of different car lines?

Second Woman—I should say I had. I think the people who ride on this line are simply horrid, don't you?—Boston Transcript.

SHOWS HUGHES LEADS

Majority Reports from 30 States Indicate Undercurrent for Him.

Held to Be Best Man to Unite Republicans—Some Indorse Roosevelt—Pennsylvania Leader.

A political survey of the United States from a republican viewpoint has been completed by Victor Rosewater, editor of the Omaha Bee and ex-chairman of the republican national committee. The survey is made through sources of information in close personal touch with Mr. Rosewater and republican leaders in the different States. The points covered in the survey are:

"How far has the campaign for republican nomination for president developed?"

"To what extent have the delegates been selected and what is the prospect for factional fights or harmony agreements in the make-up of the delegations?"

The survey, which covers 30 States, including all but four or five of the more important ones, confirms the impression that the undercurrent for Hughes as the most available candidate to unite all elements is strong everywhere, and that aside from this republican sentiment is not yet crystallized noticeably anywhere outside of the "favorite son States," whose delegations are to be given to the home candidate by common consent.

SUMMARY BY STATES.

Alabama—No call for convention. Rumored Bull Moose will send delegations for both progressive and republican conventions. There will be contests. Republican sentiment is for uninducted delegation. There is some Hughes sentiment and also considerable activity by Burton's friends.

Arizona—Sentiment for uninducted delegation. Primary system.

Arkansas—Probably uninducted delegation with resolution to be governed by majority vote of delegates. Convention system.

California—No sentiment except Roosevelt and Hughes, although both have been mentioned. Governor Johnson could have delegation if he wishes it.

Colorado—Factional contest and uninducted delegation are prospects. Sentiment divided between Root and Hughes, with some support for Cummins.

Delaware—Opinion not crystallized. Senator DuPont will head delegation. Georgia—No preference at this stage.

Idaho—Republicans for Root.

Illinois—With Senator Sherman a presidential candidate, all delegates will be for him. Factional fights, but both factions for Sherman.

Indiana—State convention April 5. Delegation will be for Fairbanks.

Iowa—Delegates will be apportioned to both factions, but all will be for Cummins.

Kansas—Conservatives behind Weeks. Progressives for Hughes. There is little doubt that a majority of delegates will be for Hughes.

Kentucky—Delegates will be for Fairbanks.

Maine—Great deal of Hughes sentiment. Hughes rarely instructs delegates.

Maryland—All talk in favor of unpledged delegation.

Minnesota—Much sentiment for Hughes. Some for Root, but Cummins probably will have delegation.

Missouri—Fairbanks is a favorite, also Root. Much Hughes sentiment, but delegation probably uninducted.

Montana—Hughes sentiment predominates, but with Hughes eliminated tremendous talk for Roosevelt.

Nebraska—Hughes sentiment very strong throughout State. Most candidates for delegates have been announced their preference for Hughes.

New Hampshire—Delegation will be unpledged, but will favor Weeks and Governor McCall.

New York—Talk of both Hughes and Root, with Roosevelt as a factor should be a candidate.

Ohio—Delegation will be for Burton.

Oklahoma—Noticeable sentiment for Hughes, some talk Roosevelt, and some work being done for Weeks and Fairbanks.

Oregon—No special sentiment except for Hughes.

Pennsylvania—Some of the delegates will be Roosevelt at heart. Otherwise it is now impossible to figure that the delegation will unite for any one of the candidates presented by other States.

South Carolina—Delegation probably uninducted, but will favor any one who looks like he can win.

South Dakota—Hughes least favorite of South Dakota republicans, although on preference without Hughes name on ballot State will probably go for Cummins.

Texas—Pronounced feeling for uninducted delegation and for a candidate who is a genuine republican.

Utah—No agreement yet between factions, but no contest expected.

Vermont—Majority of the republicans favor Hughes, and there is little hope for others, although friends of Burton are making more effort than friends of any other candidate.

A HUGHES DELEGATE DECLARES HIMSELF.

(From the Springfield Republican.)

Justice Hughes has been able to prevent his name from appearing on the primary ballots of one or more States by registering his formal objection. But he cannot prevent any candidate seeking election as delegate to the Chicago convention from offering himself as one who personally intends to cast a Hughes ballot till the convention ends. The Gardner-Bird-Cushing-Washington group having declared themselves for Roosevelt, former State Senator Charles H. Brown of Medford has now come forward as a Hughes candidate for delegate from his district.

If Justice Hughes were not on the bench his nomination would apparently be conceded on all sides, although his desirability as a candidate is to a considerable degree due to the very fact that he is on the bench and in 1912. There are many republicans who feel that no man would refuse a presidential nomination if once actually made by the convention, and there are others, including some who have studied Justice Hughes at close range, who feel that his devotion to the independence of the judiciary would lead him to precisely that course. But the difficulty of opposing the Roosevelt movement by electing unpledged delegates, is that of waging a purely defensive war against a vigorous offensive.

If the Roosevelt movement gains visible momentum, the conservative leaders of the party, in their efforts to head the current off, may be driven to setting up Hughes candidates definitely so labeled. Should that situation develop Justice Hughes would apparently be driven to do one of two things: Resign from the bench,

or publicly announce what he is understood to have privately communicated to Senator Root in 1912, when the latter presided at the national convention. The substance of his message to Mr. Root was that if the convention nominated him and adjourned in the supposition that he could be drafted, it would be doing nothing more than the knowledge that it would have to meet again and nominate some one else. The political facts of 1916 are changed from those of 1912 and Mr. Hughes would have some prominent examples for changing his mind with them. But political facts do not appear to be what governed him in 1912.

ROOT AND ROOSEVELT.

(From the Philadelphia Ledger.)

There was a deep significance in ex-Senator Root's speech before the New York State republican convention which is sure to attract wide attention. And all the maneuvers of Mr. Barnes in seeking to make it appear that Mr. Root is himself a candidate for the presidential nomination will not divert the attention of thoughtful and far-seeing republicans from the essential accord between the principles laid down by Mr. Root in the studied phrases of a master of international law and those found in the vehement oratorical declarations by Colonel Roosevelt. Indeed, the Root speech will certainly be seized upon by partisans of the leader of the late Progressive party as forecasting the acceptance of Roosevelt by the republicans as their standard-bearer in June next.

Perhaps this interpretation of Mr. Root's purpose in making his ringing denunciations of President Wilson's foreign policy will go further than is justified by the facts, but it cannot be denied that the Root utterances have been understood everywhere among republicans of all shades of opinion as outlining the campaign which they are to wage in the coming summer and autumn. Their main features must of necessity be those of the republican platform of 1906, and the are in almost exact harmony with the positions previously taken by Colonel Roosevelt. There is this striking difference between the utterances of the two men: Mr. Root phrases the same thought with that moderation that reserve in statements of facts, which are in accord with sound statesmanship. Colonel Roosevelt's version is colored by the passionate enthusiasm of a propagandist, more intent upon results than upon the nice choice of means or forms of expression.

It does not necessarily follow that Mr. Root is convinced that Colonel Roosevelt is the only available standard-bearer for the republicans or that he secretly and deliberately intended to pave the way for a Roosevelt nomination. But it is pretty certain that it was his intent to strike a keynote that would awake sympathetic vibrations in the hearts of progressives, and thus facilitate that harmonious co-operation which republicans and progressives are agreed is essential if President Wilson and the democrats are to be defeated in November. It may be Roosevelt; but, as Mr. Perkins remarked a few weeks ago, "it need not necessarily be Roosevelt." The price of harmony is not so high as that would be.

At all events, the Root speech will prove a noteworthy contribution toward the re-unification of the political forces which were rent asunder four years ago. The action of the Massachusetts republicans, under the leadership of McCall, Lodge and Weeks, in sinking personal preferences for the greater good is a significant straw showing the direction of the wind, and indicating that the efforts of Barnes in New York and Gardner et al. in the Bay State to force a factional struggle are doomed to failure. Governor Whitman is not likely to be drawn away from his advocacy of Hughes by any factitious revival of a Root candidacy, a move obviously not designed for the purposes of harmony or conciliation.

THE BANQUET'S SIGNIFICANCE.

(From the St. Albans Messenger.)

"That was an excellent object lesson in Vermont products which President Guy P. Putney, Boston, provided for the State editors at the banquet given by the University of Vermont last week. It was an eye-opener in excellence and suggests the slogan, 'First, ask if it is made in Vermont.'"—Rutland Herald.

Governor Gates made a good suggestion right along this line during his talk at the after-dinner exercises. He declared that the boys of New England trains should sell Pacific coast grown apples and expressed the belief that they would come to the point of selling Vermont apples if local residents of this State would always ask for native fruit. Despite the fact that news butchers are not famous for entertaining high business ethics and would sell anything for a cent, apples of Vermont apple if they could insure a sale, it is altogether likely that they would eventually sell the Vermont product for they would find it impossible to substitute the beautiful mass of western punk for the equally beautiful Vermont apple filled from skin to skin with the delectable juices which no one could deny.

But after all the trouble is not with creating a demand for Vermont products; it is in furnishing them of a high standard in sufficient quantities to meet the possible demand. The main trouble is not with the consumer, but with the producer. The word Vermont is worth untold thousands as a trade name, yet it is not properly taken advantage of. The butter makers of Vermont, for example, are slow to recognize the opportunity to do this if the Vermont piguer makers were wholly wide-awake to their opportunities and the value of the single word Vermont. They would find a way to standardize and legalize their product.

In other words, the Messenger doubts seriously if the supply would equal the demand if the demand were stimulated to what it might be in many lines we don't meet the demand now in a way that we should, and we won't be able to meet it until the Vermont producer gets on to his job more than he is to-day. It is more necessary to overcome the inertia of the countryside at this stage of the game than it is to educate the consumer to the worth and value of Vermont products, although it is freely admitted that as regards certain commodities it may be that Vermont is ready to supply a stimulated demand. The University of Vermont banquet was significant because it showed what could be done with Vermont products. The newspaper man was given the best of the game than it is to educate the consumer to the worth and value of Vermont products, although it is freely admitted that as regards certain commodities it may be that Vermont is ready to supply a stimulated demand. 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